

## GERMANS FORCE ALLIES BACK; RUMOR NAMUR HAS FALLEN; REPORT BIG VICTORIES OVER FRENCH IN MOSELLE DISTRICT; RUSSIA PUSHES TOWARD BERLIN; JAPANESE SHELL KIAO-CHOW

### JAPAN'S FLEET BEGINS ATTACK ON KIAO-CHOW

Land Force of 45,000 Men to Cooperate With the Warships.

THREE SQUADRONS TO BOTTLE UP GERMANS

Austrian Warship in Chinese Waters to Be Dismantled, Thus Averting War.

### BERLIN STILL FAR DISTANT, SAYS RUSSIA

Strong Forts at Koenigsberg. Posen and Thorn to Be Taken First.

NO FORCED MARCHES, SAYS LONDON EMBASSY

Czar's Army Has 130 Mile Battle Line Inside East Prussia.

**Bryan Corrects Wilson's "Slip of Mind" on Japan**  
WASHINGTON, August 24. "Japan has officially notified the United States that she will confine her activities in the war situation to the Far East," said Secretary of State Bryan this afternoon. Mr. Bryan's statement served to clear up a wrong impression caused by a remark made by the President earlier in the day to the effect that such a pledge had not been made as far as he knew. It was explained later that the President's remark was merely a "slip of the mind."

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, August 24. The Russian Embassy here has issued a warning against exaggeration of the importance of the capture of Gumbinnen by Russian troops. It says: "It is perfectly absurd to talk, as some despatches do, about the Russians making forced marches toward Berlin. It must be remembered that the fortresses at Koenigsberg, Posen and Thorn are barring the way, to say nothing of the Austrians. Nevertheless, it is true that there is a general Russian advance."

#### 130 MILE BATTLE FRONT

**Russian Army Along Almost Entire East Prussia Border.**  
By H. W. NORREGAARD.

**Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Official reports issued to-day say the Russians have occupied Lyck, Johannisburg, Ortelburg, Neidenburg, Soldau and Tilsburg. There is no official confirmation of the capture of Insterburg up to the present.

Gen. Rennenkampf reported that the railroads of the district are all in Russian possession. "The Twentieth German army corps which bore the brunt of our attack," the official statement continues, "was practically cut to pieces. We have taken several thousand prisoners besides many guns."

In the reported capture of Insterburg, on the road to Koenigsberg, the Russians have one of the chief railway centers of East Prussia.

The attack of the Russians was begun by Cossacks, closely followed by infantry whose steadiness under fire as the crossed a long stretch of dried marsh land and finally broke through a network of barbed wire entanglements was the decisive feature of the action.

By its operations of the past week the Russian army of invasion has placed in jeopardy the entire German position from Danzig to Thorn.

It is estimated here that the Russians and Germans now on the frontier total about 1,000,000 men, with 1,100 pieces of artillery. The Russian operations against Austria also are meeting with success, according to an announcement made to-day by the General Staff. The announcement says that Russian cavalry has routed with heavy losses an Austrian force which has been attacking Vladimir-Volynsk. In another engagement near Pluchow, between Zloczow and Sborow, on Saturday, the announcement says, nine squadrons of Russian cavalry defeated a force of Austrians of twice their own number and took two mounted batteries and 160 prisoners. The Russians are occupying fords along the river Sereth.

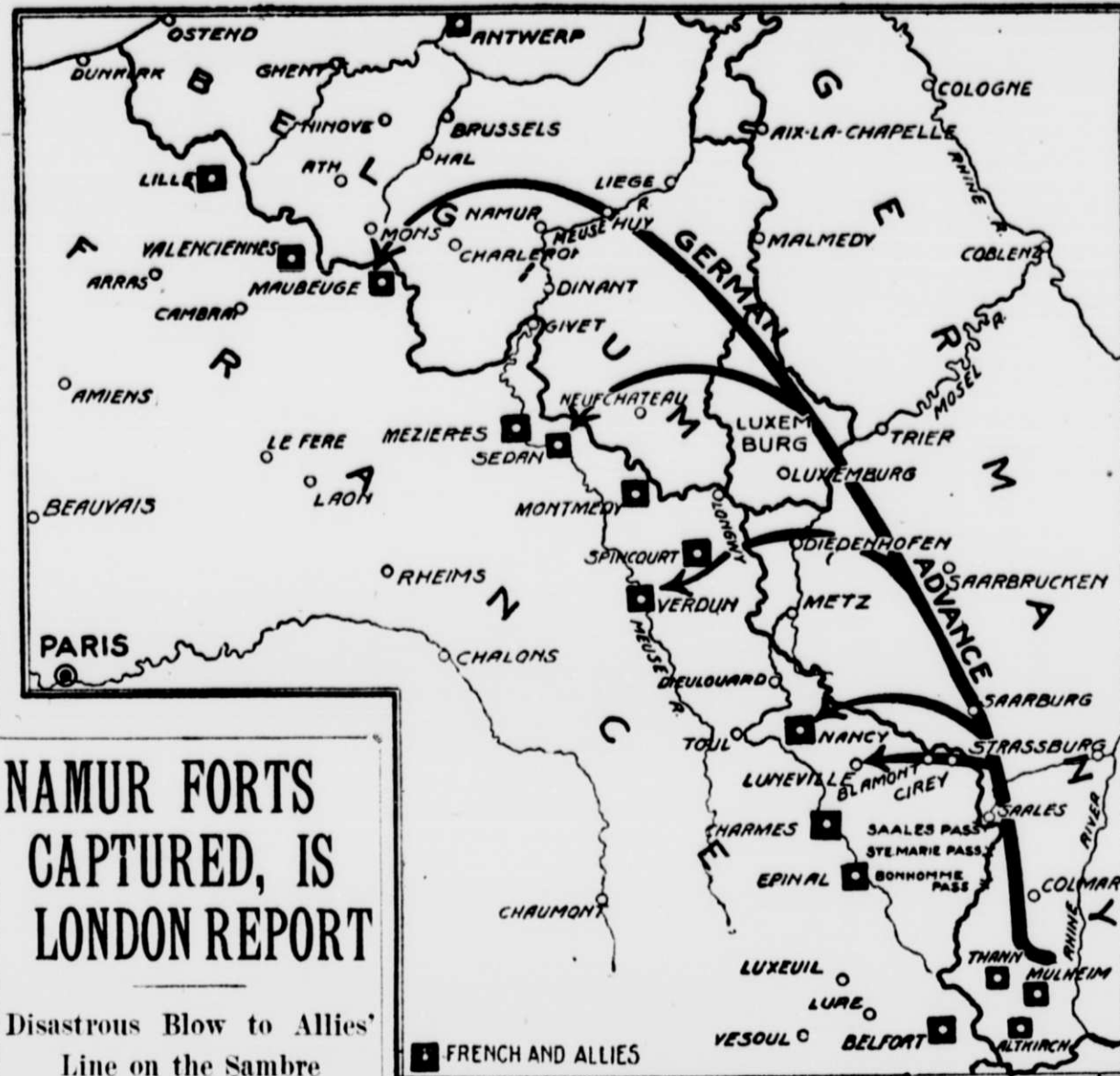
Premier Viviani sent a telegram of warm congratulation to-day to Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, in which he said: "The valiant Russian defeat of three German army corps augurs the crushing for all time of the tyranny which Europe so long has tolerated."

This would make the Russian front covering almost the entire frontier of East Prussia, a distance of about 130 miles. The army has advanced into East Prussia, a distance of more than 40 miles at Gumbinnen, 30 miles at Lyck and 20 miles in Soldau, the southern end of the line. The vanguard of the army is within 320 miles of Berlin. Places taken are on the main railroad lines.

#### CZAR AT THE FRONT.

**Russia Said to Have 4,000,000 Men in First Line.**

ROME, Aug. 24.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of *Messenger*.



### NAMUR FORTS CAPTURED, IS LONDON REPORT

Disastrous Blow to Allies' Line on the Sambre Seen by Expert.

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.**

LONDON, August 25. It is reported here that the forts at Namur have fallen.

Discussing this important news the military expert of the *Daily Express* says the fall of Namur is incomprehensible. Special preparations had been made for its defense and yet it seems to have fallen like a house of cards.

"Now that Namur has fallen," says the writer, "the line of the Sambre is thereby instantly rendered untenable and the retirement of the French army, hitherto disposed along that river, becomes inevitable."

"The gap between Toul and Epinal apparently is threatened, but if this line of army positions square upon square great difficulty in beating back all attacks on the line of the Meuse north of Verdun or in concentrating sufficient forces betimes, against which efforts will no doubt be made to turn the extreme left of their line in the region of Lille or nearer to the Channel."

The military writer of the *Daily News and Leader* says it is as though the right wing of the allied forces between Charleroi and Namur found itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a superior German force directed against this point, which admittedly was the decisive strategic point in this particular theatre of war. The writer continues:

"It may be that instead of being able to attack, as Gen. Joffre had hoped to do, and drive the Germans northward, the allied forces massed in Charleroi and Namur discovered that they themselves were being attacked from the north over the Sambre simultaneously with an attack coming across the Meuse from the east, and to avoid being placed between two fires they left Namur to take care of itself and fell back while there was yet time to do so, toward the frontier."

"What is so surprising is the absence of explanations of the fall of Namur after an attack which lasted only three days."

#### GERMANY LOSES 11 AIRCRAFT.

**Five Out of Fifteen Zeppelins Said to Have Been Destroyed.**  
*Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.*

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Five of Germany's fifteen Zeppelins and six aeroplanes have already been destroyed since the opening of hostilities, according to reports received here.

Of the Zeppelins one was destroyed by the forts at Liege, a second was demolished by a bomb dropped on it in its shed at Metz by the French aviator Capt. Finck, two more have been seen in the forests between Metz and Aix-la-Chapelle by Belgian aviators, who reported that they appeared to have been wrecked, and a fifth has been brought down by the French near Luneville.

The remaining ten are believed to be stationed at Cologne, Hamburg and Kiel and points on the French frontier and two of them on the Russian frontier.

#### FRANCIS JOSEPH IS WORSE.

**Vienna Fears Aged Emperor Will Not Recover.**

ROME, Aug. 24.—It is reported here from Vienna that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph has grown worse and it is feared the aged Emperor will not recover.

The French positions along the French and Belgian and German frontiers and the points of German attack along this line are shown on the above map. A great German army that has been operating in Belgium has swung around north of Charleroi, Belgium, and is advancing upon Maubeuge, a French town with a first class line of forts. A French army from the Chimay region is, according to reports from Paris, moving to attack this German force and is supported by an English army which set out from Mons.

The army commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg has defeated the French at Neufchateau, Belgium and captured many guns and prisoners. The towns of Amance and Dieulouard have been occupied by Germans.

The army of the German Crown Prince won a victory northwest of Diedenhofen (Thionville) over five French corps. According to report, the retreat of the Southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off. The Crown Prince's army is said to have pursued the French beyond Longwy.

Further south the Germans have been advancing through Lorraine toward Nancy and Luneville. This army, which is under the command of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, at Luneville, Blamont and Cirey, captured 150 guns. The ensemble of the French troops in this section is under the command of Gen. Paul. According to reports the French are intrenching themselves around Nancy. Another German movement is being made against Mulhausen for the recovery of this city and section from the French and also for the purpose of breaking off the communication with the French stronghold of Belfort.

### WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

**GERMANY.**—The Germans drove back the enemy's first line yesterday, routing the French in the fighting in Lorraine and gaining advantages in Belgium. The British say that the withdrawal in Belgium was only what was planned and that the allied troops have merely fallen back on their original position on the French frontier. Through the German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., the German embassy received a message describing the victory by the German Crown Prince northwest of Diedenhofen (Thionville), near Metz, over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off and the French troops were repulsed toward the River Meuse. The German Prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners. A German army commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg has defeated the French at Neufchateau, Belgium, near the Luxembourg border, capturing many guns and prisoners, including officers of high rank. The army under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has captured 150 guns at Luneville, Blamont and Cirey, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

**FRANCE.**—The War Office admits a defeat along the border and says that Luneville, Blamont and Cirey are in the hands of the enemy and that the French forces are intrenched around Nancy. The army from Amance and Dieulouard is attacking the German forces which marched into the Duchy of Luxembourg. Another army from the region around Sedan is attacking the German corps marching between the Sambre and Meuse rivers. A third army from the Chimay region is moving to attack the German right between the Sambre and the Meuse. It is supported by an English army which set out from around Mons. The battle on the French side has been going on for more than twenty-four hours. The French lines are engaged in desperate conflict and the losses on both sides are heavy.

**RUSSIA.**—The Russian forces which have been invading Germany have taken Gumbinnen, Ortelburg, Johannisburg and it is also reported, Insterburg. The Russian line extends for 150 miles from Johannisburg to Soldau. The Russians are advancing with a large force upon Koenigsberg, which is 350 miles from Berlin, and it is expected that they will invest this point within a few days. The Germans are reported to be crossing the Angerapp River, with the Russians in pursuit. The Russians also report that they are in possession of the railroad and thus command most of the important strategic points.

**JAPAN.**—Japanese, British, French and Russian warships have begun a blockade of Kiaochow, the port of Kiao-chow. The Japanese began a bombardment of Kiao-chow, it is reported.

Japan is directing three squadrons against Kiao-chow and the German warships in Eastern waters. Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato has been appointed commander in chief of the first squadron to carry out the main offensive movement. The American Ambassador at Tokio has taken over the German Embassy from Count von Rex, who has been handed his passports.

#### HOW GEN. LEMAN WAS TAKEN.

**Found Nearly Suffocated in Ruins of One of Liege Forts.**

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24.—An Aix-la-Chapelle newspaper received here tells the story of the capture of Gen. Lemman, the heroic Belgian defender of Liege. It says:

"When the debris of one of the forts that had been practically demolished by artillery fire had been cleared away the General was found beneath half suffocated. First aid was applied and when he had been restored to consciousness the General was taken before Gen. von Emmich, the German commander, to whom he surrendered his sword."

"Recognizing the gallantry of Gen. Lemman the German commander at once returned the sword, an act which deeply moved the Belgian hero."

"Gen. Lemman was nursed back to health and in a few days had quite recovered from the rigors of the siege. He was then taken by automobile to Aix-la-Chapelle in charge of Major Beyer, and after resting for a night left for Cologne."

#### Earl Rosebery's Son in Guards.

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of Earl Rosebery, has reentered the Grenadier Guards, in which he was formerly a Second Lieutenant.

Harvard or Oxford—the latest gold or shell round eyeglasses. Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane—adv.

### ALLIES FORCED TO WITHDRAW ALONG ENTIRE BATTLE FRONT; KAISER'S SON HAILED AS VICTOR

Terrific Slaughter on Both Sides Is Reported and Furious Fighting Continues From Belgium to the Swiss Border.

BERLIN CLAIMS TRIUMPH FOR CROWN PRINCE OVER BIG FORCE

Is Said to Have Routed Five French Army Corps Near Metz—Russians Advance on 130 Mile Line in East Prussia.

### Germans Report by Wireless Big Victories Over French

The following wireless despatch was received yesterday at the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I., from Nauen, Germany:

"Official announcement was made here to-day that the German army commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg has defeated a French army at Neufchateau and captured many guns, flags and prisoners, including several Generals."

"German armies under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Crown Prince Frederick William and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pursuing the French. The army under Prince Rupprecht captured 150 guns at Luneville, Blamont and Cirey. The army commanded by the Crown Prince pursued the French beyond Longwy."

"The Germans are west of the River Meuse and are advancing against Maubeuge. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry."

The German Embassy at Washington gave out a despatch of a similar nature, but with some additional details, as follows:

"The army of the German Crown Prince has won a decisive victory northwest of Diedenhofen over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off."

"The French troops were repulsed across the River Meuse in complete rout. The Crown Prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners and it is declared the French troops are no longer able to face the terrific fire of the German infantry."

*Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.*

PARIS, August 24.

The War Ministry issued the following communique at 11:45 P. M.:

"In Belgium the situation is as follows:

"The English army has been attacked by the Germans and the British have shown themselves admirable under fire. They resisted the enemy with their usual imperturbability."

"The French army which was operating in this region sent to the attack two army corps, of which the African troops formed the front line. They were met by a murderous fire, but did not yield an inch until they were forced by a counter attack of the Prussian Guard to withdraw. This they did not do until they had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

"The corps d'elite of the Prussian Guard suffered enormously."

"On the east of the Meuse our troops advanced through a district presenting enormous natural difficulties. They were vigorously attacked and were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight."

"Under orders from Gen. Joffre our troops and the British troops have established themselves in the covering positions which they would not have left if the admirable efforts of the Belgians had not permitted us to enter Belgium. They are intact. Our cavalry suffered no losses, our artillery has shown its superiority and our officers and soldiers are in a splendid physical and moral condition."

"According to the orders given the aspect of the struggle will be changed for some days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at a given moment chosen by the commander-in-chief it will take up the offensive again."

"Our losses are important. It would be premature to give the number. It would be just as premature to give the number of the German losses. The German army has, however, suffered to such an extent that it was forced to halt its counter attacks and take up new positions."

"In Lorraine we made four counter attacks yesterday from the positions we occupied north of Nancy. We inflicted very heavy losses upon the Germans in these operations."

"So far as the general situation is concerned we have preserved full liberty to use our railroad system and our control of the sea is still secure, so that we are certain to get provisions."

"The nature of our operations has allowed Russia to enter